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In my studies of several species of the Polypodiaceæ I observed a prothallium of *Adiantum cuneatum* which showed two well developed cotyledons of apparently about the same age, and growing parallel to each other. Examining the specimen carefully it was noted that both cotyledons were attached to the under surface of the prothallium side by side, and that by the base of each was a young leaf the tip of which was rolled up in circinate fashion. Two well developed roots also issued side by side a little to the rear of the cotyledons. The roots were long and well fastened to the substratum. These parts gave every appearance of there being two perfectly developed embryos that were in fact two independent plants from the same prothallium. A sketch was made of the prothallium with its two plants. It occurred to me that possibly this apparent development of two perfect embryos side by side on a single prothallium might be some abnormal condition of a single embryo in which the stem and root, or possibly the stem and root segment, had forked at a very early period in its development. To be certain what the real condition of things was, the bulk of the cotyledons and roots was cut away and the prothallium with the young plants attached was cut in serial sections and mounted for examination. The sections were cut parallel with the axis of the prothallium and thus parallel with the embryo. From the point of passing in at one embryo to the issuing from the other all the sections were saved and arranged serially. A study showed two separate and perfect embryos, and they were so far advanced as to be able to exist independent of the prothallium.

BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT,
CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Botanical Notes.

Blephilia ciliata (L.) Raf., in Western New York.—On July 2, 1893, I found a small tract of plants of *Blephilia ciliata* (L.) Raf., near Canandaigua, N. Y. The specimens grew in a low, rocky pasture adjoining a swamp. The plants were fine, being in full bloom at that time.

As nearly as I have been able to ascertain, *Blephilia ciliata* is

one of the rare plants of New York. The range of Gray's Manual, Massachusetts to Minnesota, to be sure includes New York, but specific instances of its occurrence in the State are not forthcoming. It is not included in Dr. Torrey's Flora of New York, neither is it catalogued in Paine's "Plants of Oneida County and Vicinity," in the "Cayuga Flora," nor in the "Plants of Buffalo and Vicinity." Mr. David F. Day writes, that until the present instance, he never had heard of it as occurring in this State. It is mentioned in the preliminary catalogue of plants growing within one hundred miles of New York City, but the locality is not stated. Unless this last citation be based on a New York locality, I believe that the present is the first recorded instance of the occurrence of the species in New York State.

ELIAS T. DURAND.

ITHACA, N. Y.

Insular Vegetation.—To the list of plants seen in a very hasty visit made in 1885 to Great or South Duck Island, on the coast of Maine, published in the BULLETIN, xii. 103, I can now add the following species, seen in 1893:

<i>Ranunculus acris</i> , L.,	<i>Prenanthes alba</i> , L.,
<i>Arenaria lateriflora</i> , L.,	<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i> , Ait.,
<i>Cerastium arvense</i> , L.,	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> , L.,
<i>Montia fontana</i> , L.,	<i>Veronica peregrina</i> , L.,
<i>Impatiens pallida</i> , Nutt.,	<i>Plantago decipiens</i> , Barn.,
<i>Trifolium repens</i> , L.,	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , L.,
<i>Rubus strigosus</i> , L.,	<i>Myrica Gale</i> , L.,
<i>Potentilla Anserina</i> , L.,	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> , Mill.,
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , L.,	<i>Smilacina trifolia</i> (L.) Desf.,
<i>Ligusticum Scoticum</i> , L.,	<i>Triglochin maritima</i> , L.,
<i>Epilobium lineare</i> , Muhl.,	<i>Ruppia maritima</i> , L.,
<i>Cornus Canadensis</i> , L.,	<i>Juncus Balticus</i> , Deth. var. <i>littoralis</i> , Eng.,
<i>Linnæa borealis</i> , L.,	<i>Juncus bufonius</i> , L.,
<i>Galium trifidum</i> , L. var. <i>pusillum</i> , Gray.,	<i>Juncus pelocarpus</i> , E. Mey.,
<i>Solidago</i> — (immature),	<i>Eleocharis</i> —
<i>Aster Radula</i> , Ait.,	<i>Scirpus maritimus</i> , L.,
	<i>Festuca</i> —.

The species in Roman may be considered recent introductions. *Cerastium arvense*, L., was noticed many years ago by Mr. Edward L. Rand, upon the sheep-fed part of the island. *Cerastium viscosum* of the earlier list would now be called *C. vulgatum*, and

the *Epilobium coloratum* of that list is now generally referred to *E. adenocaulon*, Haussk. The present list is probably not complete.

JOHN H. REDFIELD.

Montia fontana, L.—This diminutive Portulaceous plant, though widely distributed in the colder and temperate regions of both hemispheres, has not hitherto been noticed within the limits of our Atlantic States. It has been seen near Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Shediac, New Brunswick, and thence northerly.

On the 5th of July last it was detected by Mr. Edward L. Rand, near the eastern shore of Great Cranberry island, two miles south of Mt. Desert, Maine. Fresh from the study of Mr. Rand's specimens, I found it on the 17th of the same month, at two localities upon South Duck island, ten miles south of Mt. Desert. Careful search will doubtless reveal other localities on the Maine coast.

JOHN H. REDFIELD.

Su Alcune Brioite Fossili. U. Brizi (Bull. Soc. Bot. Ital. ii. 369-373, 1893). A list is given of twenty-four species of mosses, of which eighteen are still living near Rome; two are new, *Rhynchostegium orthophyllum* and *Dicranum Clericii*. From the variety of habitats of the different species, the author concludes that they must have collected in some slow stream and been imbedded there. They are so well preserved that even the cell structure of the leaves is visible.

E. G. B.

Solanum elaeagnifolium, forma albiflorum.—Corolla white. I found six or seven plants of this pretty form at El Paso, Texas, growing close together—probably seedlings from one plant. The ordinary form of the species was abundant close by, but not mixed with the white-flowered ones. The color of the corolla in *Solanum* is well known to vary from violet or purple to white (as in the common potato), but it is interesting to notice how the white corolla may become a specific character (as in *S. nigrum*), in which case it rarely varies to purple. *S. nigrum* is one of the commonest plants in England, and I never saw one with the flowers other than white; yet Coulter (Bot. Rocky Mtn. Reg. p. 268) refers to a bluish form. Similarly, *S. triflorum*, which I found commonly in Colorado, had always white flowers in my

experience, though in Rep. U. S. Dep. Agric. for 1888 it is said to have the flowers "white or pale blue."

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

LAS CRUCES, N. MEX. Aug. 27, 1893.

Reviews of Foreign Literature.

An Introduction to the Study of the Diatomaceæ. By Frederick Wm. Mills, F. R. M. S., author of Photography applied to the Microscope, with a Bibliography by Julian Deby, F. R. M. S. (London, Iliffe & Son, 3 St. Bede St., Ludgate Circus. Washington, D. C.: The Microscopical Publishing Co., 1893.)

This beautifully printed book is somewhat of a disappointment to the reviewer, and were it not for the extensive bibliography it would be a "twice told tale," and to us not as well told as it could have been. True it is, that in an "Introduction" an author is not supposed to write a monograph upon the subject, yet we feel that the description of what diatoms are, their habitats and their physiological properties is told in a very cursory manner, and hardly full enough for the beginner to get a real knowledge of the plants. We much prefer other articles upon the subject, both for logical arrangement, completeness and lucidity.

The individual chapters upon Structure, Modes of Reproduction, Collecting and Mounting are too brief, and we cannot but feel that the "Introduction" compares very unfavorably with the "Bibliography," which of itself makes the book of paramount value; such a book that no worker in the diatoms can get along without, and one that will prove of inestimable stimulation to the amateur.*

The paper, printing and binding are especially commendable, and the book is well worth the price asked for it. S. E. J.

Index to Recent Literature Relating to American Botany.

Additions to the Preliminary List of the Uredineæ of Ohio. Freda Detmers (Bull. Ohio Agric. Ex. Sta. i. 171).

* We note, however, many gaps in this Bibliography, especially in the numerous papers of the later years.